

Newsletters.

"THE TIMES."—We have received the first number of the Weekly paper under the above title, which takes the place of the "U. S. Journal," at Washington. H. H. Robinson, formerly one of the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is the new editor of the "Times," and undoubtedly will administer the duties of his new position with ability and success. In relation to the rumors growing out of the new arrangement, the editor says:

"We are attached to no Presidential aspirant. We have formed no interest with any section, faction, or phase of party, engaged in now, or looking remotely to the elevation of any individual or combination of individuals. But to be more emphatic in reference to the 'succession.' We are not only not committed, in word or act, but we have no choice."

As to his principles and measures, he observes:

"We will say in brief, at this moment, and avail ourselves of the future to enlarge upon the positions, that we are radically, constitutionally opposed to every species of paper-money banking, whether by the Government or by individuals by authority of Government; whether by States or the authority of States. We are opposed to any tariff policy that is not confined strictly to revenue purposes alone, and is not governed by the simple and single demands of prudent and economical Government expenditures. We are the advocates of a thorough, speedy and final separation of Bank and State, and to this end shall labor to the extent of our means and ability. If the Sub-Treasury measure, established under Mr. Van Buren, can be made more restrictive, and if the separation there partially effected, can be more completely secured, now by more summary operations, we will be the warmer in our support of any such measure. We only desire the total repudiation of Bank paper by the action of Government, and the earliest possible return to the use of the currency of the Constitution."

"On the Oregon question we feel like most of the Western people—that the whole territory is ours—ours by every right of title, to be obtained by the simple and single demand of the Government, which no treaty nor compromise nor arbitration nor procrastination should be longer endured."

"MORRIS'S NATIONAL PRESS, a Journal for Home." George P. Morris, Editor.—We have received the first number of the new paper, under the above title, just commenced at New York city. It is a very large and handsomely printed sheet, and filled with choice matter. Those desirous of procuring a cheap and valuable literary newspaper from the East, cannot do better than send for the "National Press." Terms \$2 a year, or \$3 for three copies, in advance.

"THE OHIO PRESS."—We have received several numbers of a semi-weekly paper under this title, published twice a week at Columbus, Ohio, by Eli T. Tappan. It is a very handsomely printed, and edited with ability. In politics it is of the hard-money democratic school, and speaks its sentiments without disguise. We wish it all success in its assaults upon the enemy of Labor, whatever shape it may assume.

"The True American," published at Paoli, Orange county, has passed from the hands of Mr. Comingle to those of A. J. Stevens, Esq. This will be a beneficial change both to the paper and the public. The American for some months past has seemed to seek every possible occasion fair and unfair, to assail the best men of the democratic party. This, though not perhaps of serious injury to them, was to some extent an annoyance, which is not likely to be continued by Mr. Stevens.

Mr. C. B. BENTLEY has commenced a new paper at Centreville, Ind. This makes six papers in Wayne County.

There are 43 daily papers published in New York, viz: In New York city 16, Brooklyn 3, Albany 3, Troy 3, Saratoga Springs 3, Buffalo 4, Rochester 3, Syracuse 2, Utica 1, Lockport 1, Pen Yan 1, Geneva 1.

George Kent, who was editor of the Indiana State Journal two years since, has become editor of the Boston Sun.

YOUTH'S CABINET.—This is the best periodical for young persons we know of. See advertisement in another column. (Will the editor send us from No. 21)

"We have received a well printed pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows, for which were indebted to the politeness of Stuart W. Cayce, Esq., Grand Secretary. It is a record of the doings of the Lodge at its quarterly communication of January last. It contains much matter of interest to the order.

TO MERCHANTS.—We intended last week to have called the attention of our own and Western Merchants generally, to the advertisement of Messrs. WILLIAMS & SLASHER, 44 N. Second st., Philadelphia. It will be found on to-day's outside. We understand that this is a new firm, the partners being young men of enterprise, liberal in their dealings, and deservedly ranking among the most industrious, deservingly and enterprising merchants of Philadelphia. From the fact of their liberal advertising, we would recommend all to give them a call, at least.

"The New Year's Address" of the Hon. Rector, an Ohio whig paper, contained the following gross slander of the illustrious dead. These shameless allusions to the most remarkable man of the age, are worse even than the old federal assaults of the same character upon Jefferson.

"Which is the hero, Andrew First? I fear he is 'low in the dust.' I fear he is 'low in the left-hand road, And we'll find the way to God. Some think he went to cheat Old Nick, If so, it was a heavy trick. And meets with the lost order, The Devil can find in all his border."

The bodies of two of the persons buried alive by the accident at the Carbondale mines, were found on the 29th ult. One named Patrick Walker, was discovered a short distance from the main road, lying on slate of about 18 inches in depth, his head supported by his right hand, and his shoulder by a pillar. His legs were broken: probably by the flying car boxes. It is supposed that he lived for some time after, and probably died of fatigue and hunger. The other, Mark Brennan, had been thrown by the wind upon the top of a loaded car, and was there caught by the falling roof, which crushed him to death instantly.

FEELING AT WASHINGTON.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that a gentleman who left Washington on Saturday evening, says people there were not alarmed. It was understood that the Senate would arrest every thing dangerous. The gentleman heard Mr. Webster say, in a large circle of gentlemen on Saturday, after the Message, "there will be no trouble."

Of course there is all right. Keep cool then, Whigs and do not make so much fuss. The American people, however, will settle the matter if Daniel don't.

At Terre Haute, Ind., on the evening of the 10th inst., two men attacked a Mr. Myers in a stable, cut him with clubs and knives, and robbed him of his pocket-book containing \$230. This was done, says the Express, within 100 feet of 50 persons, assembled at a party, and before D. O'clock.

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The State Debt.

On the 15th inst., the bill commonly called the "Butler bill," providing for the payment of the interest in full on the debt of the State of Indiana—partly in cash, and partly by requisition on the proceeds of her Central Canal and canal lands—passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 61 to 33. If this bill pass the Senate also—of which, judging from the above vote, there would seem to be a strong probability—then will the State of Indiana stand relieved, before the world, from every thing like imputation of delinquency, or even desire to delay the settlement of her just debts.—Washington Union.

From this growing and rapidly peopling State we have information of the greatest interest, not only to her, but to the whole Union, of her having passed an act to redeem her character from the stain of repudiation. The last mail from the West brings us news that an act has passed both branches of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, and has become a law, which uniting a composition of interest with a system of taxation and a mortgage upon property of the State for the payment of such interest, past and future, places her comparatively upon high ground, and favorably disposes the predictions, heretofore confidently made, that she would never pay a dollar of interest or principal of the loans issued by her in the governed by the simple and single demands of prudent and economical Government expenditures. We are the advocates of a thorough, speedy and final separation of Bank and State, and to this end shall labor to the extent of our means and ability. If the Sub-Treasury measure, established under Mr. Van Buren, can be made more restrictive, and if the separation there partially effected, can be more completely secured, now by more summary operations, we will be the warmer in our support of any such measure. We only desire the total repudiation of Bank paper by the action of Government, and the earliest possible return to the use of the currency of the Constitution."

We rejoice to learn, by letters direct from Indianapolis, that the bill providing a compromise between the State and her creditors, and a partial payment of the interest on the debt, has passed both branches of the Legislature—the House by 61 to 33; the Senate by 32 to 15. We have already given the provisions of this bill. The State agrees to pay half the interest by taxation, and the bondholders agree to look to the canal and canal lands for the other half, and to secure this will be obliged to finish the main canal. The old bonds are to be exchanged for new ones made to accord with this arrangement.—N. Y. Tribune.

A great feature of the markets is the reviving credit of the States. Illinois promptly paid the 11th ult. interest in cash to commence payments on account of the State interest in July, 1846. The State of Indiana has passed a similar law, and its bonds at present prices offer the best investment; that is to say, for \$420 a bond may be purchased having \$300 bank interest due to January, 1847, making together \$1,300. In 1846 he will receive from the State \$25 interest, while on his outlay of \$420 is 6 per cent. per annum. He has also a demand upon the canal revenues for a similar sum. If the canal yields no revenue up to 1853, he will then have stock for \$1,300 with the arrears of six instalments of \$25 each, making \$150 added, being \$1,450, on which thereafter he gets 5 per cent. per annum, or \$72 per annum, or 17 1/2 per cent. for his outlay; or he will, after getting 6 per cent. for his money, receive at the end of six years \$1,450 for \$1,200 expended.—N. Y. News.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned on the 19th, after a session of seven weeks, during which the honor of the State was redeemed.—Harrisburgh Union.

Respect to Gen. Jackson.

The Washington Union publishes the following translation of a decree of the Buenos Ayrean government, directing its officers civil and military, to wear mourning in honor of the memory of Gen. Jackson.

"Long live the Argentine confederation. DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. 'BUENOS AYRES, September 5, 1846, the 36th year of Liberty, the 30th of Independence, and the 10th of the Argentine Confederation."

In consequence of the deeply respected death of General Jackson, an illustrious statesman, and an eminent soldier of the republic of the United States of North America, the government, desirous of showing that it profoundly participates in the feelings of grief and mourning of the government and people of the United States, and that it desires especial respect to the virtues and merits of those distinguished Americans who have flourished in the republics of the New World, and honored the cause of liberty and independence, has promulgated the following decree:

"ART. I. The civil and military officers (employees) shall wear the customary mark of mourning the twenty day of the present month, in testimony of their grief for the death, and of respect to the memory, of General Andrew Jackson. (Signed) ROSAS, FELIPE ARANA."

MEXICO.—The Union says that letters have been received at Washington from the city of Mexico, to the 14th of January, at which time, Mr. Slidell was in the city, but was expected to arrive at Jalapa on the 17th. He had obtained an escort to that place. Not the slightest insult had been offered to him, as has been reported; but he had been received with much courtesy, and welcomed in the society of the metropolis. He had not yet been received by the government in his official capacity—neither had they declined his reception; and in fact, judging by appearances, there was no reason to believe that he would not be as acceptable to the government of Parades as to that of Herrera. Rumors and speculations were still afloat about calling an European prince to the throne of Mexico, and supporting him by the aid of French and British soldiers. It was said and believed, in Mexico, that Gen. Arista had published a pronunciamento against Parades, and that he was in San Luis de Potosi, or on the advance to that place, at the head of 30,000 troops, on his march to the capital.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The U. S. frigate Congress, Commodore Stockton, arriving at Rio on the 20th December, fifty days from Norfolk. The U. S. ship Plymouth, Commodore Henry; the frigate Raritan, Captain Gregory, and the brig Bainbridge, Commander S. Pennington was also at Rio.

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The License Law.

AN ACT giving the right to the voters of Marion County to decide, as to authorizing licenses to retail spirituous liquors in said county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for the board doing county business in the said county, to grant any license to retail spirituous liquors in any township of said county, except as a majority of the qualified voters, of such township, are in favor of such license being granted.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the voters aforesaid, relative to the granting of license in the various townships of said county, it shall be lawful for the said voters on the first Monday in April next, at the annual township elections in said county, to vote by ballot for or against the granting of such license, in the townships where such voters reside.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of taking the vote upon the question aforesaid, each and every voter at the said election may employ in writing upon the back of his ballot or ticket, given at the said election, in favor of the license being granted in the township in which he resides, the word "License," in a legible manner; and if the said voter be opposed to the granting of such license, he may endorse upon his ballot the word "No License."

Sec. 4. And the Judges and Inspectors of said elections shall count the votes so taken in their respective townships, and certify the same to the clerk of the Circuit Court, who shall lay the same before the board doing county business at the next session, after the said election, and if by the returns so transmitted and certified, it shall appear that a majority of all the votes given in any township, are against license being granted in that township, the said board are, and shall be prohibited from granting any license to retail spirituous liquors in that township, but if in any township, a majority of all the votes given are in favor of license being granted in that township, it shall and may be lawful for the said board to grant such license to any person who may desire the same, under the rules and regulations prescribed and required by the laws now in force.

Sec. 5. Should any keeper or keepers of any grocery, coffee-house, or other place licensed to retail liquor in said county of Marion, knowingly permit any person or persons to play any game of chance therein, for money or other article of value in said house or establishment, he or she shall be sufficient cause for the said license being a nuisance, and upon proof of the same, upon presentment or indictment in the Circuit Court of said county, the said Court shall revoke the license to said grocery, coffee-house, or other establishment to retail spirituous liquors.

Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

MISSISS. EDITORS.—Some time since an article appeared in the Democrat stating that much excitement existed on account of the passage of the "License Law." Was it true? Is it true? I do not believe it. Why should there be? Was not the passage of the law fairly procured? I am sure the subject had been publicly discussed through the Fall and Winter; and the public—every body—was invited, by notice in the papers of the city, to take part in this discussion. Petitions, asking the passage of such a law, were circulated throughout the several Townships—each Township for itself—and I venture that there never has gone to the Legislature a petition on so subject as this, with so large a proportion of the whole population as in this case. That looks pretty fair.

Again, the law itself, what is it? Democratic throughout. It asks that a majority shall rule in a matter of great public interest. Nothing more. Where then is the cause of excitement? No man's RIGHTS are invaded. Is that clear? Yes. I take the bold ground that man has a right to keep a liquor shop. Has a man a right to keep a gambling shop? (I speak not of legal right, but social.) Has any one a right to maintain a house of ill-fame? Has any bold dare-devil a right to attack a traveller and take his purse. These things are done—and some of them tolerated by society. Yet there can be no doubt that they are all violations of RIGHTS—of all rights, moral, social, political. They are serious and great devastations than them all together. A law prohibiting them is not like a law to prohibit honest and useful callings—the farmer in cultivating his farm, to trammel the artisan in his trade. Every body knows the difference. These, and other useful occupations lie at the foundations of Society, and to prohibit or materially interfere with them would be to dissolve society. No body ever pretends the selling Whisky is such an employment, or that society is not greatly injured by it. Those engaged in it are not useful men—I mean in their employment. They do nothing for the common good. They bring no wealth to the community. All they do is prejudicial. They are public enemies—hostis humani generis.

Now, that they should be excited, I don't wonder. The source of their great grief, in testimony of their grief for the death, and of respect to the memory, of General Andrew Jackson. (Signed) ROSAS, FELIPE ARANA."

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"The Oregon War."—The Detroit Advertiser, a leading Whig paper in Michigan, says: "If war is once begun, no peace is to be made, under any circumstances, without a cession of Canada. We on the lakes and in the North, have a right to make this demand. The war, if it come, now as before, will all on us with our backs to the wall. The acquisition of Canada can alone furnish us any security. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is essential to our lake commerce and other interests. More than forty years ago our government purchased Louisiana in order to procure the free navigation of the Mississippi to the Southwest. The Northwest demands the same boon for itself, on the first opportunity, and another war must not come and go without securing it."

EMIGRATION.—James S. Hester, Esq., and others, of Monroe county, are raising a company to go to California. Persons desirous of emigrating thither are invited to join with them in their proposed expedition. The first of April has been fixed upon as the period of departure.

"The Tide of Emigration into Florida is said to be great—especially around the hammock lands in the water courses. Some parts of Florida are as fine in every respect as can be found in the world.

The Tennessee Legislature passed an act discontinuing three of the Branches of the State Bank, and another setting apart a specific portion of the State revenue to be applied towards meeting the interest on the State debt.

The Woman's Bill was lost in the Tennessee Legislature, by a vote of 38 to 30. Its most strenuous opponents were two old bachelors.

Andrew Johnson, a member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee, was taught by his wife to read, after his marriage. He is a tailor by trade, and is said to be an estimable and intelligent man.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—The tolls on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, for the year just closed, amounted to \$130,410 72—exceeding those of 1844, about \$4,000.

AN ABSOLUTE FACT.—The Chronicles of Connecticut attest the fact, that at one period, (not half a century ago,) two divorces were granted in that State on the ground that the defendants were habitually afflicted with cold feet. Now, even a cold heart will not break the rosy chain of Hymen.

Spain.

A Spanish naval force, consisting of one ship of the line of 74 guns, two large frigates, a corvette, two brigs, two gunboats, seven schooners, and three barques, in all eighteen vessels, is now at Havana. It is the largest naval force which Spain has had in the West Indies for many years, and is the remains of her once powerful fleets. Some of the journals ask the meaning, supposing that its object is the reconquest of Mexico, the seizure of Cuba, or the conquest of St. Domingo.

Spain cannot conquer Mexico, and therefore will not make the attempt. She cannot furnish force enough for this purpose, for a Spanish invasion would unite the whole Mexican nation. Will Britain aid Spain in the reconquest of Mexico? Britain would gain nothing by its reclamation to Spain, for the Spanish government would regulate its commerce for the exclusive or principal benefit of "the mother country." Britain would much prefer its surrender to us, for such surrender would still leave it as a market for British manufactures. Indeed next to Britain herself, we should be its best owner for British interests. And considering how much more rapidly the Old Thirteen States have increased, than the British North American colonies, and this increase has been beneficial to British manufactures, we may assert that Mexico would be more valuable to Britain as American, than even as British. We may therefore dismiss the hypothesis of Mexican reconquest by Spain, with or without British aid, as the object of this Spanish fleet.

Does Spain meditate a re-conquest of St. Domingo? This is not improbable. France and Spain once occupied different portions of it together; and as France, having a large fleet in the West Indies, may contemplate a re-conquest of Hayti, Spain may have taken the hint, and have prepared for seizing her share. Is the defence of Cuba against Britain the object? The British have failed to seize that valuable colony; Britain and Spain are not the best friends in the world; the British having refused to make a "Methuen treaty" with the British, and to prevent it, having expelled Espartaco, their tool for that purpose; the French nation will wage war against Britain upon the death of Louis Philippe, and the British would make such war a pretext for robbing Spain of Cuba. Spain sees all this, and is therefore ready to defend it. Spain knows that she cannot reconquer Mexico, and that the attempt might embroil her with us. She has no interest in quarrelling with us, her guarantor of Cuba, for the benefit of Britain, seeking its possession. To explain the presence of this Spanish fleet, we turn to the British preparations for defence at home, an expected war between France and Britain.—Phil. Ledger.

A CARD.—We find the following in the Charleston Patriot: Mexico begs the United States to excuse her. She has so much to do with her family at home that she cannot attend to her foreign relations.

About 100,000 hogs have been killed, at Louisville, the present season—being an increase of 40,000 over any other year. The whole number killed in the West, is estimated at about one million, which is an increase of 150,000.

LARD FOR LONDON is being put up at Springfield, Mass., in long bladders, the form in which the best London article is sold. The packages resemble ostrich eggs, and command fifteen cents per pound in London.

Salem county (West Jersey,) though only 20 miles square, exports corn, wheat and oats, alone, to the amount of more than four hundred thousand dollars!

There were twenty-five steamboats built at Cincinnati during the past year with an aggregate tonnage of 5,661 tons, and at a cost of \$435,500.

The census of Boston taken last year has been finally ascertained to enumerate 114,366 inhabitants, and a gain of about thirty thousand in population since 1840.

Professor De Bonville was mobbed recently at Richmond, Virginia, during one of his lectures on mesmerism, at the suggestion of the enlightened and scientific professors of the Richmond Medical College.

LIBERALLY.—A lad lost his arm in one of the Lowell factories by getting entangled in the machinery. The company kindly gave him \$300, and the hands employed made up three thousand dollars for the unfortunate boy.

A young girl has been arrested in Baltimore, for going about the streets, dressed in men's torgery. What right has the law to take a woman what she shall wear and what not?

Very kind.—Lord Brougham has had a legacy of \$20,000 left him by an aged maiden lady, Miss Fishery, "out of respect and admiration for his abilities, conduct and principles."

The Captured Ophioids, whose case is yet to be decided by the Supreme Court of Virginia, have been discharged on bail—for \$100 each.

J. Burnett, convicted for the murder of Silby, in Washington county, Ark., was hung on the 26th ult. He protested his innocence to the last moment.

Some of the most distinguished medical practitioners of England, now write their prescriptions in plain English, which every apothecary's boy understands.

There is a man down east eighty years old who calls himself a boy, because he has seen only 30 birth days. He was born on the 29th of February.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET, A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE YOUNG, has passed into the hands of a new proprietor, and will hereafter be issued monthly, in the form of a magazine, with a beautiful cover. Each number contains ten octavo pages, printed and bound with new type, on fine paper.

NUMEROUS AND ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS are introduced, interspersed with the text, and as illustrations of the articles in connection with which they appear; and each volume will be commenced with a "Vignette Title-page, Engraved on Steel."

The editor will be assisted by the ablest writers for children and youth; and no pains will be spared, either by him or the publisher, to make the CABINET in every respect the best magazine for the young in the country. It is the aim of the editor in selecting his literary contributions, to be of service to the young, by instructing, entertaining, and elevating while it instructs—to afford both a positive and an artistic education, and to be a medium for the best material for the intellectual, social, moral and religious improvement of youth—in a word, to render the Youth's Cabinet a real and useful guide to the young in their heart, all that an intelligent and virtuous family could desire.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE—SINGLE NUMBERS, TEN CENTS. TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CLUBS. 4 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, \$3 00 7 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, 5 00 10 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, 7 00 15 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, 10 00 20 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, 13 00 25 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, 16 00 30 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, 19 00 40 copies of the Youth's Cabinet, 24 00 Only sixty cents a year, where forty copies are taken. The money must invariably accompany the order. All communications, orders, notices, or notices of removal, should be addressed to Rev. FRANK C. WOODWORTH, Clinton Hall, 135 Nassau street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. A number of enterprising, responsible men, are wanted as travelling agents. To such the best of pecuniary encouragement will be given. D. AUSTIN WOODWORTH, Publisher, 3w-51 Clinton Hall, 135 Nassau street, New York.

Notice to the Friends of the Blind, and the Humane generally. Education of the Blind.

THE trustees appointed by the last General Assembly to superintend the education of the blind in this State, have the honor to announce that they have received from the State, for the blind of this State, a sum of \$10,000, which they have divided into three parts, to be applied to the education of the blind in this State, to the education of the blind in other States, and to the education of the blind in foreign countries.

A foreign journal says: "The screw auxiliary vessel, Massachusetts, is, without doubt, the most extraordinary vessel, as a specimen of consummate engineering skill, that ever crossed the Atlantic!"

A new machine has been greatly improved in England by which a far weaker man can change his pattern in a manner similar to that of changing the tune on a box or barrel organ. Fine satinnets are chiefly woven by this machine.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Ben Hardin has pronounced W. C. Goodloe, Esq., of Frankfort, a liar and a scoundrel. Mr. Goodloe retorts by saying that Hardin's statements are grossly false, and by proving them to be so.

Loupre, of New Orleans, who whipped his slave to death has been discharged, the Grand Jury having ignored the bill preferred against him.

HUGHES.—A Mr. John Hough, of Cincinnati, has been indicted on two counts—for reduction, the other for breach of contract—in the sum of \$4,450.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—FLOUR.—A sale from Miami Canal yesterday of 400 bbls, to fill on order at 2,70; the market this morning, mixed brands, at \$3.65 clear. The market is well supplied, but purchasers are waiting for a further concession on the part of holders.

WHEAT.—Sales to the amount of 600 bbls from canal yesterday at 16 1/2 cts; 200 do from Railroad at 16 1/2 cts; the former for small and the latter for large bbls; 35 do from canal this morning at 17 cts; 30 and 21 do from river at same.

PROVISIONS.—Sales since our report yesterday of 10,000 bushels of 4 cts; 5000 bbls bulk round at 4 cts; 2000 per DuBois extra small and the latter for large bbls; 35 do from canal this morning at 17 cts; 30 and 21 do from river at same.

100 half bush Corn at 24 cts; 950 bush at \$3.31 per 100 lbs; 10 bbls fair No. 1 Land, country rendered, at 6 cts; 125 bbls city rendered, at 6 cts; 15 bbls hard, inferior, at 4 cts.

Business of the 15th and 16th Rail Road. During the week ending February 14, 1846. From our Market Correspondent.

OUTWARD. 180 Passengers 113,000 lbs Merchandise 11 bbls Salt 29 cts Molasses 5 cts Tar and Oil 23 cts Whisky 9 half bush Corn 120 bush Stone Coal 24 Ploughs 4 kegs Powder

INWARD. 208 Passengers 2770 bu Wheat 1953 cts Corn 57 bush Flaxseed 40 bush Potatoes 450 bbls bulk Pork 403 bbls Pork 7 kegs Lard 121,300 feet Lumber 170 bu Oats 181 bbls Lard 26 cords Wood